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Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/65, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations made in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the United Nations study.

* A/71/50.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 69/65, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations made in the study (A/57/124) and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its seventy-first session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study, inter alia, encouraged Member States to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs of steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the study by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations and should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the study. According to the information received, activities associated with recommendations 1 to 6, 8, 12 to 15 and 17 to 34 were implemented during the reporting period. Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the present report, as well as additional material, is available at www.un.org/disarmament/education.

4. By its resolution 69/71, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report covering the implementation of the activities of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. The two reports should be read in conjunction.

5. In a series of resolutions adopted at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the usefulness of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament of the Office for Disarmament Affairs — in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean — in disseminating educational materials and in promoting and implementing educational programmes. Separate reports to the Assembly on the three regional centres provide detailed information on their activities.[1]

6. The United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme continues to be the Office for Disarmament Affairs largest annual training programme. A separate report on its activities has been submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session (A/71/95).

[1] In 2015, the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/70/114), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/70/116) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/70/138) were submitted to the Assembly at its seventieth session. The reports of the Secretary-General on the Regional Centres for 2016 (A/71/125, A/71/127 and A/71/128) were submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[2 June 2016]

For Mexico, education and the promotion of the values, actions and objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are vital to achieving a world free of nuclear arms and building a culture of peace and a safer world. Mexico attaches great importance to equipping younger generations with the tools necessary to achieve and maintain a peaceful, weapon-free world. Over the last several years Mexico has therefore promoted the following disarmament activities:

- Biennial submission of the resolution entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education" to the First Committee of the General Assembly.
- Inclusion of materials on disarmament and non-proliferation in the curriculum of the Secretariat of National Defence, the Secretariat of Naval Affairs and the Matías Romero Institute (Mexican Diplomatic Academy).
- The National Autonomous University of Mexico holds events to raise awareness about disarmament and non-proliferation. The curriculum for a degree in international relations covers conventional, chemical, biological and nuclear disarmament issues.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico participates in round tables and forums in Mexico and abroad with talks on nuclear disarmament and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.
- Second summer course on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation aimed at Latin American and Caribbean diplomats, which was organized by Mexico and held in Mexico City from 13 to 17 July 2015.
- The Ministry of Public Education has taken action to promote "a culture of peace and non-violent conflict resolution".
- For Mexico, "educating for peace" means imparting values from a perspective of ethics and citizenry, which implies such values as solidarity, justice, tolerance, respect, cooperation, autonomy and equality. These contribute towards the development of citizens who use their knowledge to promote disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The current plan and curricula of the Ministry of Public Education can be consulted at http://www.gob.mx/sep.

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[11 May 2016]

In the light of General Assembly resolution 69/65, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", we set out below the steps taken by the State of Qatar to promote education on disarmament and non-proliferation:

1. By virtue of Council of Ministers decision No. 26 (2004), Qatar established a National Arms Control Committee under the Ministry of Defence. Its responsibilities include following up implementation of international conventions on disarmament. The Committee is a point of contact between Qatar and international arms control organizations.

2. Council of Ministers decision No. 45 (2007) amended the Committee's responsibilities to include preparing and implementing programmes to raise awareness of the content of international disarmament conventions.

3. Qatar has acceded to numerous international instruments on eliminating weapons of mass destruction and various types of prohibited weapons.

4. With a view to improving education regarding disarmament and non-proliferation, the Committee disseminates information to the civilian population. It organizes annual awareness-raising workshops for male and female students in secondary schools, universities and private and military colleges, and for Government employees and civil society. The aim is to build national capacities in that area in accordance with the Qatar National Vision 2030.

5. In coordination with the competent authorities, the Committee disseminates information regarding the Convention and raises awareness of disarmament issues through its website (www.ncpw.org.qa).

6. The Committee takes pains to fulfil its duty to uphold and support the role of Qatar in maintaining international peace and security and to prepare the social and institutional groundwork. For that purpose, it established the National Arms Control Committee Incentive Award for Scientific Research in 2013. The Award is granted to make and female secondary school pupils. It covers the scope of the international conventions on weapons of mass destruction and internationally prohibited weapons. Each year, the winner of the competition receives a substantial monetary prize.

7. With a view to complementing the efforts of Qatar to strengthen international peace and security, and in fulfilment of its mission to raise awareness in society, the Committee launched a competition in 2014 entitled "Design a poster to raise awareness of the threat of weapons of mass destruction and internationally prohibited weapons". The award is granted each year to male and female secondary school pupils in Qatar and the winner receives a substantial monetary prize.

8. In view of the importance of education programmes for university students, the Committee has launched the following initiatives in 2016:

(a) The National Arms Control Committee Incentive Award for Scientific Research for male and female university students;

(b) The "Design a poster to raise awareness of the threat of weapons of mass destruction and internationally prohibited weapons" competition for male and female university students.

Qatar has thus been at the forefront of national, regional and international efforts to meet this challenge.

9. Awareness-raising and educational seminars have been organized at several secondary schools for boys and girls regarding biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and the threats that they pose. The aim is to raise the pupils' awareness of the threat posed by biological, chemical and nuclear weapons. This

on-the-ground initiative is part of the Committee's mission to reach all sectors of society in their places of work and raise awareness of the conventions on arms control and the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction.

10. The Committee has prepared a 225-page publication entitled "Non-wartime military operations — disarmament", which raises awareness of the conventions on disarmament. It has also produced a 55-page booklet entitled "Activities of the National Arms Control Committee in the period 2011-2013", which has been distributed to the branches of the armed forces and ministries in Qatar.

11. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Committee prepared some concise instructions this year regarding nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction for inclusion in secondary school curricula.

12. Qatar has established the Doha Regional Centre for Training on Conventions on Weapons of Mass Destruction, which opened on 11 December 2012. The Centre provides training and educational services in matters related to disarmament and non-proliferation at the local, regional, Asian and international levels.

13. In order to raise awareness of disarmament and non-proliferation issues, the Committee concluded a memorandum of understanding with Georgetown University — Qatar on 23 October 2014. A memorandum of understanding was also signed with the University of Qatar on 10 May 2015. Both agreements involve cooperation through the participation of students and teachers in academic and research activities combining a theoretical, academic approach with a practical dimension. Those activities explore the area of arms control conventions and their role in upholding international peace and security.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[1 June 2016]

With regard to training through the Ministry of Defence, disarmament and non-proliferation education is generally provided at all levels of instruction (basic and advanced training and advanced defence studies), in the context of curricula relating to strategy, security and defence. The commanding officers of the armed forces are thus appropriately knowledgeable about and aware of these issues. Special mention must be made of the staff, both in the General Directorate of Defence Policy and in the armed forces, who carry out tasks directly related to disarmament and non-proliferation and who receive specific training either in their posts or in international training centres, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization School in Obermmergau, Germany and the main centres providing disarmament and non-proliferation instruction.

Military training academies

Training for entry or secondment to the various ranks of the armed forces is aimed at acquisition of the skills and experience necessary for professional duty. The curricula of these academies include modules relating to fulfilment of the commitments entered into by Spain with regard to disarmament and non-proliferation.

Spanish Strategic Studies Institute (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This Institute is specifically entrusted with promoting the defence culture and organizes and finances several collaborative agreements between the Ministry of Defence and various civil society organizations.

"General Gutiérrez Mellado" Academic Institute

An institution established by agreement between the National University of Distance Learning and the Ministry of Defence. It offers various postgraduate programmes (doctorate, master's, university specialist and expert), with flexible and modular arrangements. Disarmament and non-proliferation are included, in general terms, in various courses relating to peace, security and defence. However, there are courses dealing specifically with disarmament and non-proliferation.

Centre for Advanced National Defence Studies (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This is the main centre for advanced defence studies. These include the course on the supreme command of the armed forces, taught by several officers from the three military branches, and the curricula cover issues relating to disarmament and non-proliferation. In addition, a Master's in Security and Defence, also covering these issues, is offered in cooperation with the Complutense University, Madrid.

Turkmenistan

[Original: Russian]
[28 March 2016]

The Weapons Act of Turkmenistan of 21 November 2009 sets out the procedure for the circulation of civilian, service and military firearms, bladed weapons and ammunition in the territory of Turkmenistan, and also defines the types of weapons the trafficking in which is prohibited in Turkmenistan. The State exercises the necessary control over the circulation of non-prohibited weapons. Under the current permit system, organizational units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs systematically conduct preventive checks of the possession, use and transport of firearms and explosive, toxic and radioactive substances.

Under the Internal Affairs Authorities Act of Turkmenistan, the mandatory functions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs include the monitoring of compliance with the rules for the acquisition, possession, transport, carrying, import, export and use of civilian weapons and their ammunition, while, under article 29 of the Weapons Act, the Ministry controls the circulation of service weapons, which include smooth-bore and rifled firearms with a muzzle energy not exceeding 300 joules.

In accordance with the workplan of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, internal affairs authorities conduct Oruzhie-2016 weapons sweeps twice a year (in spring and autumn), with a view to uncovering the unlawful possession of weapons, ammunition, explosive, radioactive and toxic substances, explosive devices and chemical precursors. Any weapons and ammunition detected during these sweeps are subject to seizure and, under the existing arrangements, are destroyed. At the same time, when the aforementioned items are confiscated, awareness-raising exercises are carried out for the public to explain the threat posed by weapons of various types.

With a view to preventing and suppressing criminal offences not only by but also against minors, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan from time to time hold lectures and discussions for senior pupils at secondary schools and for students at specialized and higher educational establishments in Turkmenistan, following a yearly joint plan approved by senior officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Procurator-General, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Medical Industry, the Youth Union and the Galkynyş public association. These lectures cover the issues of international security, drug abuse, the illicit traffic in arms, terrorism and human trafficking. The issues of disarmament and non-proliferation are covered in the curricula of the Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan.

These activities help to promote compliance by Turkmen citizens with the rules on the acquisition, possession, transport, carrying, import, export and use of civilian weapons and their ammunition, and to prevent weapons-related offences.

Ukraine

[Original: English]
[1 June 2016]

As a result of the blatant violation by Russia of its obligations under the Budapest Memorandum, namely attempted annexation by that country of Crimea, the ongoing hostilities of the Russian terrorist forces in Donbass clearly illustrated the need for rapid and deep changes in the national armed forces, including comprehensive revision of the military education programmes.

Ukraine has been carrying out a programme of work to implement new military education programmes, including the Defence Education Enhancement Programme of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In order to train specialists in the military sphere, Ukraine has been establishing a system that embraces universities, training centres, military units and military installations. That system is based on a comprehensive and innovative approach and requires constant efforts from the State.

Therefore, being fully committed to elaborating and supporting United Nations education programmes and studies on disarmament and non-proliferation and understanding its undeniable importance in a long-term perspective, Ukraine's system of military education is currently aimed mainly at countering armed aggression of Russia.

Nevertheless, Ukraine makes all possible efforts to enhance knowledge in the aforementioned spheres and even contributes to their advancement. In 2015-2016, representatives of relevant State institutions of Ukraine participated in a wide range of international training courses.

The State Service of Export Control of Ukraine, together with the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, organized a round table on the theme "International legal aspects of export control: Ukrainian context".

In the framework of international assistance programmes, Ukraine provides consultations for the preparation of study materials that reflect best practices and standards in the sphere of export control.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

A. Office for Disarmament Affairs

7. On 30 January 2015, representatives of the Office for Disarmament Affairs participated at the information fair of the 16th Conference of the Committee on Teaching about the United Nations for the second consecutive year. The Conference attracted over 400 elementary, secondary and tertiary educators and university students from a wide range of fields. The Office enjoyed the unique opportunity to promote understanding and awareness of disarmament by engaging in discussions with Conference participants.

8. To commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the first General Assembly resolution, adopted on 24 January 1946, the Office organized the "Poster for peace" contest from 24 October 2015 to 24 January 2016. The first resolution established the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

9. The contest was aimed at raising awareness of the need for nuclear disarmament and at inspiring citizens across the globe to add their voices and to use their artistic talents to promote a world free of nuclear weapons. In order to reach a wider global audience, the contest was organized in partnership with the Office of the President of the General Assembly, the United Nations Foundation, the World Federation of United Nations Associations and the United Nations Academic Impact initiative. The contest attracted 4,149 entries worldwide from 123 countries, and the specially designed website (www.unposterforpeace.org) received over 200,000 page views from over 180 countries.

10. A number of new content elements were added to the disarmament education website (www.un.org/disarmament/education) during the reporting period. Several new organizations working on disarmament issues were added to the website. The documentary film entitled *Weapons of Mass Destruction: Threats and Global Responses*, produced by the Office in cooperation with UNTV on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), was also added to the website.

11. In order to sensitize and educate young people and the general public to grasp the present-day reality of the threats posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, the Office organized four film screening events in April and May 2015 as a way to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the forty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. One of the films that was screened at the event, *What Happened That Day*, by Masaaki Tanabe of the Film Production Committee for the Restoration of Peace Memorial Park, was added to the films section of the website. It is the sixth and final documentary film by an atomic bomb survivor from Hiroshima. Using computer-generated graphics, it provides a truly revealing look at what happened on the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.

12. As a way to promote information sharing on present-day disarmament issues, the Office interviewed the Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the

United Nations, Shorna-Kay Richards, on gender and disarmament. The podcast interview was added to the website, as were several new organizations working on disarmament issues, under the resources section.

13. Since May 2011, the Office, in collaboration with Hibakusha Stories, a New York-based non-governmental organization (NGO) that brings atomic bomb survivors to New York City high schools to tell their stories, has organized biannual briefings by hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) for United Nations tour guides, staff and interns of permanent missions.

14. On 4 November 2014 and 3 November 2015, the Office co-sponsored a workshop at the United Nations on nuclear disarmament for 70 teachers from New York City high schools as part of their continuing education activities. As part of its ongoing efforts on disarmament education, the Office organizes an annual workshop for high school teachers on nuclear disarmament. The workshops were held in collaboration with Hibakusha Stories and Youth Arts New York. The goal of the day was to instruct teachers on nuclear disarmament and inform them about the available programmes to educate their pupils and what the United Nations did in that regard.

15. During the reporting period, the Office, through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme, awarded 50 fellowships to national officials from 48 Member States to enable them to participate more effectively in international deliberating and negotiating forums. The Office offers opportunities for young university graduates to get professional experience under the United Nations Associate Expert Programme. In addition, the Office in New York and Geneva trained more than 65 graduate students through the United Nations internship programme.

16. The Office for Disarmament Affairs, through the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, has continued to support the Ministry of Education of Nepal in the integration and roll-out of peace and disarmament education into the national curriculum. The Regional Centre facilitated training and technical support for government officials, leading to the inclusion of peace and disarmament lessons in national textbooks that reach over 400,000 schoolchildren annually.

17. During the Global Week of Action against Gun Violence 2016 (1-8 May 2016), the Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean launched an updated version of its study entitled "Stray bullets II: media analysis of cases of stray bullets in Latin America and the Caribbean (2014-2015)". The study provides data and information on the issue of violence and stray bullets on the continent.

18. During the two-day open-door event organized by the United Nations country team in Togo to mark the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa reached out to more than 1,000 individuals by organizing educative activities on the life cycle of a firearm. The Centre also organized the screening of the documentary film *The Man Who Saved the World* for over 100 schoolchildren between the ages of 15 and 20 in Togo, followed by a discussion on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To mark the seventieth anniversary of the use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Centre supported the NGO Visions solidaires in organizing a conference on the consequences and effects of nuclear weapons.

19. The Vienna office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs is implementing a multi-year disarmament and non-proliferation education project in cooperation with 27 partners,[2] including United Nations system entities, international organizations, academic research institutions and NGOs. The project is developing online training courses in video format on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation and is promoting the participation of women in the training through a dedicated sponsorship programme. A specific effort was made to include participants from the global South in the training.

B. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

20. For most people, landmines and explosive hazards are a distant danger never to be known or experienced. For millions, though, they are a daily and crippling reality. The Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations developed an interactive exhibit in partnership with Critical Mass, a global digital agency, entitled "Sweeper". It is a multi-sensory experience that uses Apple's iBeacon technology to create an audio tour that simulates the experience of walking through a minefield. The educational exhibit is now a permanent fixture on the tour route at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

21. To improve the safety of people living and working in environments contaminated by explosive hazards, the Mine Action Service developed a security and awareness training tablet and smartphone application on explosive hazards. During 2015, the application was adapted to include information on improvised explosive devices, and in response to the crisis in Iraq, Kurdish was added to the eight languages[3] in which the application is already available.

22. Specialized and highly targeted risk education campaigns are mainstreamed in all Mine Action Service programmes to reduce the risk of injury from explosive hazards by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change through public information, education and training and community liaison. The 17 Mine Action Service programmes around the world widely disseminate risk education materials at the local community level, including through radio and television spots, in coordination with United Nations communications teams.

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[2] Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation secretariat, International Atomic Energy Agency, Institute for Global Mapping and Research, International Esperanto Society, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, International Youth Nuclear Congress, Inter-Press Service News Agency, NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Pax Christi, Pax Romana, Regional Academy on the United Nations, Soka Gakkai International, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations International School, United Nations-mandated University for Peace, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, League of Arab States, Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Wassenaar Arrangement, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, World Institute for Nuclear Security.

[3] The application is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Kurdish, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The Mine Action Service landmine and explosive remnants of war safety application is available at www.mineaction.org/resources/unmas-applications.

C. Department of Public Information

23. The Department of Public Information continues to build on efforts to undertake disarmament and non-proliferation education, working with a broad array of NGOs and other educational partners to do so.

24. One such education product was *Actions for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do*, published in collaboration with the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The book highlights 10 practical actions that young people can take to raise awareness of disarmament and non-proliferation issues. It was made available in Korean through partnership with the NGO Hope to the Future Association.

25. Around the world, the global network of United Nations information centres organized special events to celebrate relevant international days and observances, placed op-eds by senior United Nations officials and organized conferences, lectures and exhibitions to highlight key disarmament and non-proliferation activities. For example, in collaboration with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the information centres promoted the "Poster for peace" contest from 24 October 2015 to 24 January 2016 to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the first General Assembly resolution establishing the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction.

26. During the reporting period, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library updated two research guides, one on disarmament, in English, French and Spanish, and another on landmines and explosive remnants, in English and French. The guides have been viewed and accessed by the public more than 22,000 times since July 2015. In addition, the frequently asked questions (FAQs) on disarmament that were made available online were updated on the basis of feedback from delegates, United Nations staff, researchers, students and the general public.

27. The Department also continued to leverage its multilingual social media platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, YouTube and Weibo, to disseminate educational content on disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

D. United Nations Development Programme

28. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) contributes to disarmament and non-proliferation education, primarily by helping Governments to educate and raise the awareness of their populations (especially the most vulnerable among them) on the dangers associated with the illicit trade in, easy access to and misuse of small arms and light weapons. In doing so, UNDP seeks to reduce the risk to vulnerable groups of exposure to illicit and misused small arms and light weapons. Examples of such work (outlined below) include public awareness and social media campaigns on such weapons carried out by UNDP South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia and throughout the region; a small arms and light weapons awareness, collection and registration campaign carried out by UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina that resulted in the collection of over 11,000 weapons; and public education and sensitization on illicit small arms and light weapons carried out by UNDP in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Sierra Leone as part of the 2015-2017 Economic Community of West African States-European Union Small Arms and Light Weapons Project.

E. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

29. In fulfilling its mandate to provide the international community with more diversified and complete data, studies and analyses, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is constantly implementing recommendation 2 to "prepare, adapt and disseminate" a wide range of user-friendly materials on disarmament and non-proliferation. During the reporting period, particular emphasis was placed on training activities and development of training materials, sponsorship programmes, on-the-job training and utilization of new technologies, such as software tools and applications.

30. Many of the Institute's education-related activities described in previous reports of the Secretary-General are ongoing. More detailed information about specific aspects of UNIDIR education activities are available in the annual report of the Director transmitted to the General Assembly (see A/71/162) or at www.unidir.org.

F. Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

31. The outreach efforts of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) undertaken to promote nuclear disarmament education, include:

- The organization of two courses on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, decided by the General Conference in 2016
- An internship programme for graduate and postgraduate students and young diplomats in the headquarters of the Agency; it offers three positions for internship. In order to increase the participation of Caribbean States in its activities, the Agency offers one internship position for candidates from the Caribbean Community with financial support from the Netherlands, a State party to Additional Protocol I to the Treaty of Tlatelolco
- The submission of working papers and the issuance of communiqués and declarations, including the 2014 and 2015 OPANAL member States' declarations on the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons (26 September), in which OPANAL member States undertook to continue to work for the implementation of nuclear disarmament education programmes, convinced that they are an effective means for contributing to the consolidation of international peace and security

32. OPANAL continues to support the initiatives and activities on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education of the States party to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, namely seminars, courses and lectures, as is the case of the summer course on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation organized annually by the Government of Mexico since 2014.

33. As an integral part of its efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, partnerships with academia, NGOs and think tanks providing relevant outreach information have also continued.

G. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

34. Education and outreach has been recognized as vitally important to the continuing implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In recognition of this, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has established an Advisory Board on Education and Outreach with 15 experts from around the world to advise OPCW and its States parties on all aspects of education and outreach relevant to the Convention. The new Advisory Board will be a key element in OPCW education efforts in the future.

35. Since the issuance of the previous report, OPCW has actively engaged with its key stakeholders, including States parties, the chemical industry, the scientific community, academia and educators, the general public and the media, in its education and outreach efforts. Those efforts are integrated into OPCW programmes and seek not only to educate key OPCW audiences but also to establish and maintain a process of engagement, thereby supporting the implementation of the Convention.

H. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

36. In September 2014, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization organized the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Public Policy Course: Verification through Science and Diplomacy. Participants included diplomats, representatives of Governments and international organizations, national data centre analysts, station operators, researchers, journalists, students and other members of civil society.

37. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Science and Technology 2015 Conference was held in June 2015, the fifth in a series of multidisciplinary conferences designed to further enhance the strong relationship between the scientific community and the Preparatory Commission. The Commission held annual academic forums in May 2014 and June 2015, providing opportunities for academics to continue a dialogue on how best to engage on the Treaty and broader topics in nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

38. In 2014 and 2015, the Preparatory Commission, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, continued its tradition of welcoming fellows from the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme for an intensive seminar on the Treaty and its verification regime.

39. The Preparatory Commission continued to cooperate with universities and research institutions in the development of online educational resources and e-learning materials related to the Treaty. The Commission's iTunes U channel currently hosts 17 collections and four seminar courses with more than 415 freely shareable files. The Commission's Knowledge and Training Portal consolidating all e-learning activities was made operational in November 2015 and now allows access to previous course lectures and a vast array of educational materials.

40. The Preparatory Commission maintained a well-organized internship programme, offering undergraduate and graduate students opportunities to accumulate knowledge on the Treaty and its objectives while improving their research capabilities and building the skills necessary to succeed in an international organizational setting.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Carnegie Corporation of New York

41. Pursuant to recommendation 20 of the United Nations study on disarmament education, Carnegie Corporation of New York makes grants to a variety of universities and think tanks that advance non-proliferation and disarmament education. Between July 2014 and May 2016, 52 grants were made to universities and think tanks on nuclear security, non-proliferation or disarmament-related matters, totalling over $20 million. The Corporation has also created resources on non-proliferation and disarmament to inform the public conversation, including a recent web interactive released for the Nuclear Security Summit in 2016.

B. Center for Ecumenical Studies

42. The Center for Ecumenical Studies in Mexico has a mode of action called "Solidarity and peace" to promote a culture of just peace at the local, national and international levels. In relation to disarmament and non-proliferation, it has been invited by the World Council of Churches to participate in the initiatives of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons in spreading within its network of NGOs, churches and press coverage the subject of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and of the international coalition of civil society organizations, Control Arms, to promote the strengthening of global arms trade regulation.

C. Centre for Environment and Development Studies

43. Since 2004, the Centre for Environment and Development Studies, a private NGO based in Hong Kong, China, has been working on sustainable development issues. The activities of the Centre are defined and aligned with principle 16 of the Earth Charter: to promote a culture of tolerance, non-violence and peace.

44. The Centre participates and financially supports activities focused on promoting dialogue, workshops on conflict resolution, education and training on disarmament and non-proliferation. The primary target beneficiaries are talented youths who are passionate about disarmament and non-proliferation.

D. Center for Peace Education, Miriam College

45. The Center for Peace Education undertook education activities on nuclear disarmament, with support from the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. Two workshops on peace and disarmament education were organized for high school social studies teachers on 6 and 7 October 2014 and on 8 and 9 October 2015. Week-long exhibits were mounted in August 2014 and August 2015 to commemorate the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings and raise awareness of their horrible effects. There was a signing of a global petition to ban nuclear weapons after the exhibit. On 4 September 2014, a public forum on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons was held, and on 3 February 2015 the topic of the forum was "Nuclear disarmament as a humanitarian imperative and an interfaith

commitment". The latter marked the World Interfaith Harmony Week. A third forum, on nuclear weapons abolition as a moral and humanitarian imperative, was held on the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in 2015.

E. Disarmament and Security Centre

46. The Disarmament and Security Centre in Christchurch, New Zealand, continues to implement recommendations from the 2002 United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. It educates about disarmament through media and websites; provides a resource library for the community (especially students); and is preparing exhibitions and events to highlight significant peace and nuclear-free status anniversaries, such as the twentieth anniversary of the historic advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on nuclear weapons (8 July 2016) and the thirtieth anniversary of the passage by New Zealand of nuclear-free legislation (June 2017), as well as United Nations days dedicated to peace, non-violence and disarmament. Some projects include: a website entitled "Voices against war", outlining the stories of 20 Canterbury people opposed to the First World War; a nationwide tour of a play about the Austrian pacifist and first woman Nobel laureate, Bertha von Suttner; and a play about conscientious objectors to the Second World War, which has been filmed and sent to over 300 secondary schools.

F. Forum for Nation Building Nepal

47. Examples of activities on disarmament and non-proliferation education and training are:

- Interaction programme: "Sitting together: an initiative for banning nuclear weapons", organized with support from the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons in Kathmandu on 28 August 2015
- Many meetings, e-mails and phone communications with officials of the Government of Nepal to persuade Nepal to formally associate with the Austrian Pledge
- Regular meetings with team members, volunteers, human rights defenders and journalists to raise awareness of the humanitarian effects of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

G. Global Zero

48. The Global Zero movement is led by more than 300 eminent world leaders and backed by half a million citizens worldwide. Over the past two years, Global Zero: (a) assembled an international group of senior military commanders and political leaders to expose the rising risks of nuclear weapons use and develop measures to reduce them; (b) launched the Global Zero Action Corps, a high-impact grass-roots advocacy initiative for young people; (c) orchestrated global days of action with thousands of activists; (d) produced online video content that reached approximately 6.5 million people; (e) organized hundreds of meetings with decision makers; (f) hosted and participated in numerous international conferences; and (g) generated

media coverage for the issue, worth more than $75 million globally. With substantial initiatives in North America, Asia, South Asia and the Middle East, Global Zero is building a truly global disarmament movement firmly rooted in critical nuclear weapons regions.

H. Heritage Foundation

49. The Heritage Foundation is an organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and regularly participates, through accredited delegates, in United Nations conferences, events and other programmes, including those relevant to disarmament and non-proliferation. Its primary role in that and other areas is to educate the American Government and the American people, and to that end it publishes papers, holds public events and works in other ways to promote the values to which it is dedicated.

I. Hiroshima Prefecture

50. Hiroshima Prefecture launched the "Hiroshima for global peace" plan in October 2011, as it is a place that has recovered from destruction as a result of the first atomic bombing in human history. The plan establishes the roles and missions that the Prefecture must fulfil for global peace in tackling issues related to the abolition of nuclear weapons, reconstruction and peacebuilding.

51. According to the plan, Hiroshima Prefecture has made a commitment to encouraging the progress of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation process, with the eventual aim of total abolition of nuclear weapons. Its disarmament and non-proliferation education activities include: (a) Hiroshima round table meeting, which offers a multilateral discussion forum on nuclear disarmament; (b) disarmament seminar programmes to build youth capacity; (c) publication of the Hiroshima report to evaluate selected States' performance on nuclear disarmament; (d) offering internship opportunities for graduate students; and (e) dispatching its staff to an international organization related to disarmament education and training.

J. Institute for Security and Safety at Brandenburg University

52. Since February 2016, the Institute for Security and Safety at the Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences is setting up a Master's degree programme in Nuclear Security. After successful completion of the programme, students will receive an internationally recognized Master of Science in Nuclear Security from the Technische Hochschule Brandenburg — University of Applied Sciences.

53. Until 2014, the Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences supported a Master in Nuclear Security European Union pilot project, in partnership with universities from Austria, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Master in Nuclear Security programme provided a broad overview of the entire risk area. The scope of the course included prevention and planning, detection of and response to unauthorized access, theft, sabotage, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

K. Institute for Security Studies

54. The Institute for Security Studies is a leading African organization that enhances human security to enable sustainable development and economic prosperity in Africa. The Institute works across the continent, undertaking authoritative research, providing expert policy advice and delivering training and technical assistance to African States as they tackle ongoing challenges to security and governance.

55. Through various educational workshops and awareness-raising events and by facilitating the exchange of experience at the regional level, the Institute assists African States in establishing effective domestic controls over dual-use equipment, materials and technology, including preventing their illicit trafficking. It also builds the capacity of African States to implement measures to regulate the trade in conventional weapons, including by supporting the African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Programme of Action on Small Arms.

L. Insubria Center on International Security and Landau Network-Fondazione Volta

56. The Insubria Center on International Security and the Landau Network-Fondazione Volta have a long experience in implementing activities aiming at disarmament and non-proliferation education. In the period from July 2014 to June 2016, both centres have mainly carried out international cooperation projects in the framework of the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative, launched in 2010 in response to the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of countries outside the European Union to mitigate and prepare against risks related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material and agents. The projects implemented focused primarily on raising awareness, creating a network of universities and institutes, knowledge transfer, training of trainers and building sustainable capacity in issues related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks.

M. International Action Network on Small Arms

57. The International Action Network on Small Arms knows that disarmament education is important for young people because it helps them to become aware of perspectives that they otherwise would likely not have been exposed to or learned about. Below is a list with examples of disarmament education activities that the Network carried out during the reporting period.

- The Network spoke to a high school class at City-As-School in New York City in April 2016 on the topic of small arms and light weapons; an overview of guns in the United States of America; an overview of the cold war and gun violence in Africa; and an introduction to the Programme of Action on Small Arms and the Arms Trade Treaty

- The Network spoke to students and staff at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City on gun violence, disarmament and survivor assistance in February 2016
- The Network gave a presentation on peace, development and guns at California State University at Sacramento in October 2015

N. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) France

[Original: French]

58. In response to the persistent disparity between the progress made in discussions on nuclear disarmament at the international level and the lack of debate on the subject in some regions of the world, a group of young French people is taking action. It is time to move up a gear and to have a real discussion about the legitimacy of these weapons of mass destruction in our world. In the light of the problems that the international community currently has to face, it seems inappropriate to continue to emphasize national security at the expense of human and collective security. This ICAN France project therefore focuses on the provision of education and information on nuclear weapons and their impact and the potential for complete and definitive disarmament. Through its activities, ICAN Youth is calling for a debate on nuclear weapons and encourages States also to mobilize to that effect.

O. International Peace Research Association

59. The International Peace Research Association is an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and is open to peace researchers, scientific institutions and scientific associations. The Association's members — individuals, institutions or associations — engaged in a wide variety of relevant disarmament and non-proliferation education activities during the reporting period. They included expert statements and testimony in multilateral forums; developing peace and conflict studies programmes at the undergraduate and graduate levels, often with curricula featuring disarmament issues; publishing peer-reviewed research on disarmament; organizing academic and civil society conferences and training workshops; engaging in public advocacy, outreach, activism, interfaith dialogue and grass-roots organizing; facilitating on-the-job training opportunities with disarmament NGOs; and disseminating educational materials.

P. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

60. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) has educated decision makers, diplomats, NGOs and the public about the medical and public health dimensions of armed violence, including the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, as a basis for advancing nuclear disarmament, international agreements to restrict the global arms trade, reductions in global military expenditures, and increases in funding for human and social priorities as identified in the Sustainable Development Goals. Highlights have included presentations on the medical, environmental and humanitarian consequences of nuclear war at meetings

sponsored by the United Nations and at international conferences; production of new online resources on the medical and environmental consequences of nuclear war; workshops and other training sessions on the medical and scientific facts about nuclear weapons; local and regional research and education programmes on public health approaches to armed violence prevention and for increasing support to survivors of violence; and leadership in advocating a humanitarian disarmament perspective.

Q. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Germany

61. IPPNW Germany has been working intensively on disarmament education in the German language. It has a well-visited website, entitled Atomwaffen A-Z (www.atomwaffenA-Z.info), which has been running for over 10 years and has a wealth of basic information on nuclear weapons. The site contains a large glossary of all terms and definitions relating to nuclear weapons, as well as information on the history, current arsenals, scientific knowledge and initiatives for nuclear disarmament.

62. IPPNW Germany and ICAN Germany are collaborating on ICAN Campus, which aims to bring knowledge to university campuses, mobilize for action and provide speakers for events: www.icanw.de/aktivitaeten/ican-campus/.

63. IPPNW Germany has also run several important training weekends for students together with ICAN Germany: www.icanw.de/neuigkeiten/nukipedia-spring-academy/.

64. Prior to the 2014 humanitarian impact conference in Vienna, ICAN Germany ran an Action Academy, which trained young people from all over Europe and brought a group of 12 young, new participants to Vienna: http://ican.berlin/actionacademy/.

R. International Student/Young Pugwash

65. In the period from July 2014 until June 2016 International Student/Young Pugwash has organized a series of efforts, chief among them the ninth International Student/Young Pugwash conference, held in Nagasaki in October 2015 on the theme "Prospects for arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation: 70 years after the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings". The conference included 31 participants from 19 countries, who presented papers on a variety of topics relating to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and regional security. Moreover, in July 2015, the organization discussed prospects for strengthening the network at a workshop in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada. Finally, the organization is working to convene a regional youth conference in the Middle East through the cooperation of its national groups.

S. James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies

66. Since its founding in 1989, the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey has sought to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction by training the next generation of non-proliferation specialists while raising global public awareness of issues

related to weapons of mass destruction. Its graduate students pursue a two-year degree programme that combines formal in-class coursework through the Institute with on-the-job training at the Center and internships at international organizations with non-proliferation and disarmament responsibilities. Additional audiences include high school instructors and students, undergraduate students, governmental officials, diplomats and scientists who receive training from the Center's experts through a variety of formats. The Center has increasingly made use of various forms of online learning tools and new technology to reach out to remote audiences. In addition, it increasingly utilizes social media to disseminate information and reach out to a wider range of audiences. For more information, see www.nonproliferation.org.

T. Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World

67. The Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World is a group of concerned citizens, educators, health advocates, artists and lawyers with a mission to raise awareness of the costs, risks and humanitarian consequences of nuclear energy and nuclear weapons.

68. To achieve its goals, it organizes educational events, publishes informative material and supports campaigns and projects aimed at eliminating all nuclear power and nuclear weapons. It also reaches out to policymakers to advocate the importance of implementing carbon-free, nuclear-free policies in order to protect the most vulnerable groups in society.

U. Mayors for Peace

69. With the A-bomb survivors ageing and peace consciousness fading among youth, Mayors for Peace considers it an important and urgent task to communicate the A-bomb experience to future generations. Mayors for Peace has established various projects as part of its action plan towards this end. The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course certification is administered by the City of Hiroshima, which presides over Mayors for Peace, and signifies that a course endeavours to communicate the realities of the atomic bombings, the cruelty of war, the inhumanity of nuclear weapons and the preciousness of peace. Mayors for Peace promotes this certification at universities around the world through its network of more than 7,000 member cities. Mayors for Peace also invites staff from member cities to conduct an internship at the Mayors for Peace secretariat in Hiroshima in order to cultivate human resources for the building of a peaceful world free from nuclear weapons.

V. Nagasaki City

70. Nagasaki carries out peace education to pass on the ageing atomic bomb survivors' experiences and wish for peace to the young generation. The PCU Nagasaki Council for Nuclear Weapons Abolition educates young people in order to cultivate human resources who will open the path towards the abolition of nuclear weapons. The Council was established by Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City and Nagasaki University.

71. In August 2015, Nagasaki held the International Youth Peace Forum to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the atomic bombing. The theme of the Forum was "Learning about the past and viewing our present to make a better future". Children from 122 different countries and regions participated in the two-day forum and learned about the tragedy wrought by nuclear weapons and the importance of peace. They overcame linguistic and cultural barriers and deepened their mutual understanding.

W. National Research Nuclear University MEPhI

[Original: Russian]

72. The National Research Nuclear University MEPhI is the leading Russian engineering university of international renown and the only nuclear research university in the Russian Federation. In November 2015 it was included in the top 100 universities for physical sciences in the *Times Higher Education* ranking. Since 1997 the university has been training masters students and engineers in the safe handling of nuclear material. Specifically, the programme provides postgraduates with comprehensive training in all aspects of the safe handling of nuclear material, including storage, the provision of reliable data on such material and assessment of the risks associated with the human factor. Both Russian and foreign students participate in the programme.

X. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

73. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's mission is to educate and advocate peace and a world free of nuclear weapons and to empower peace leaders.

74. The Foundation engages in numerous educational activities around peace and nuclear disarmament, from the production of educational materials to delivering lectures and developing curricula for use in schools and universities. Key activities during the period include:

- Publications by the Foundation's President, David Krieger, and its Peace Leadership Director, Paul K. Chappell, and numerous informational booklets
- Over 100 public lectures on the urgent need for nuclear weapons abolition and the nuclear disarmament lawsuits by Marshall Islands at the International Court of Justice and the United States Federal Court
- In-depth engagement with students through the Foundation's internship programme and Peace Leadership Programme

Y. Pace University

75. Pace University is playing a growing role in disarmament education. From July 2014 to June 2016 Pace University established an undergraduate Peace and Justice Studies major and offered relevant classes, such as Model United Nations and Global Politics of Disarmament and Arms Control. Pace students engaged in internships and on-the-job training with disarmament organizations in New York. Faculty members disseminated their research and analysis and provide technical

assistance to States and NGOs involved in disarmament policymaking. Starting in 2016, Pace University will provide training on the Arms Trade Treaty to East African States and civil society, funded by the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation and in partnership with the Control Arms secretariat. Pace University also plays a convening role, hosting the annual Humanitarian Disarmament Forum, as well as other workshops and panels.

Z. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

76. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament educates parliamentarians about issues and initiatives on nuclear non-proliferation, risk reduction and disarmament. It also informs civil society members about the roles and actions of parliamentarians in this area and helps them to engage effectively with their parliamentarians.

77. The organization has a special focus on working with the United Nations and on engaging parliamentarians in United Nations initiatives and forums for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. This includes promoting United Nations initiatives in national parliaments, commemorating key United Nations days, such as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, holding events in interparliamentary forums such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and supporting parliamentarians to be on government delegations to United Nations meetings.

78. In 2014, the organization co-founded Unfold Zero, a global platform for promoting United Nations initiatives and forums for nuclear disarmament.

AA. Peace Boat

79. Peace Boat continues to actively engage in disarmament and non-proliferation education, notably through the Hibakusha Project, which brought survivors of the atomic bombings twice around the world during the reporting period to share their tragic experiences and educate people globally about the dangers of nuclear weapons and to call for their abolition. Approximately 6,500 people from Japan and around the world joined Peace Boat's on-board educational programmes during the reporting period. Peace Boat conducted several advocacy and educational programmes on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, including in international forums, such as: First Committee meetings (October 2014 and 2015), the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (May 2015), the twenty-fifth United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, in Hiroshima (August 2015), the meeting of the Group of Seven Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Hiroshima (April 2016), the Group of Seven Summit itself (May 2016) and the General Assembly-mandated Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons (February and May 2016).

BB. Permanent Peace Movement

80. Permanent Peace Movement is an NGO located in Lebanon that specializes in peace education, conflict resolution and arms control. It is the only organization in Lebanon that works at the grass-roots, regional and international levels about issues regarding arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament. It has created specific media such as films, training manuals and a peace education curriculum that can be used by schools, universities and the media. In addition, Permanent Peace Movement has done a legal study and an informative brochure related to the issue of arms control in the MENA region for government officials, MPs, media and peace activists. PPM regularly holds specialized regional conferences about this subject, partially in cooperation with the League of Arab States.

CC. PIR Center (Russian Center for Policy Studies)

81. PIR Center (Russian Center for Policy Studies) became the key research NGO that took the lead in the promotion of education in non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In 2016, the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and PIR Center launched a dual degree in non-proliferation studies. In 2014-2015 more than 110 young experts participated at the PIR Center's main training projects (International School on Global Security, lecture course entitled "Weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation and global security" at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and internship programme). One of the key advantages of the PIR Center's programme is selecting and promoting young talents, motivating them to work on non-proliferation and providing opportunities for their professional growth.

DD. Project on Managing the Atom at the Harvard University Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

82. The Project on Managing the Atom at the Harvard University Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs is intended for a variety of audiences: experts in non-proliferation and disarmament, energy and international politics; policymakers; and the general public.

83. The Project also sponsors an international group of resident fellows who, like its staff and faculty members, engage in individual and collaborative research.

84. Among other research initiatives, in April 2015 the Project joined the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies, the Government of the Netherlands and the Office for Disarmament Affairs in convening early-career nuclear experts from around the world at United Nations Headquarters to participate in a symposium on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Symposium participants presented and discussed scholarly research on issues confronting the 2015 Review Conference. For more information see http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/project/3/managing_the_atom.html.

EE. Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University

85. The Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University, aims to develop educational programmes that are unique to Nagasaki, one of the only two cities that suffered the atomic bomb tragedy.

86. The Center developed a database for nuclear weapons and fissile materials on its website for general citizens as well as for researchers. In collaboration with Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City and the PCU Nagasaki Council for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, 10-12 young students who live in Nagasaki have been sent as part of a "Nagasaki youth delegation" to the Review Conference and the Preparatory Committee every year since 2013. The Center also has an undergraduate educational programme as part of liberal arts education for those students who do not necessarily major in nuclear disarmament and those with various backgrounds since 2012.

FF. Saint Petersburg State University

87. The School of International Relations at Saint Petersburg State University is the only academic institution in Saint Petersburg that organizes classes on disarmament and non-proliferation. The School educates future leaders to perform effective civil control over the military sphere through the Government, mass media and the academic community. The master's degree programme in strategic studies at the School of International Relations offers an academic year-long course on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. The course covers a broad spectrum of issues related to conventional arms control, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

GG. Simons Foundation

88. The Simons Foundation and the International Security Research and Outreach Programme of Global Affairs Canada (formerly Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development) again presented the Graduate Research Awards for Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Research competition in 2015 and 2016; funded an Adjunct Professorship in International Studies and Fellowship in International Security at Simon Fraser University; partnered with the University to host a round table and lecture assessing the implementation of States' commitments pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Centre for Japanese Research and the Liu Institute for Global Issues at the University of British Columbia to present events on nuclear dangers from Hiroshima to Fukushima; funded the Global Zero-Princeton plan for eliminating nuclear weapons; and continues as principal sponsor of Global Zero and its international campus education and outreach programme, the Global Zero Student Institutes.

HH. Small Arms Survey

89. The Small Arms Survey is a global centre of excellence with a mandate to generate impartial, evidence-based and policy-relevant knowledge on all aspects of small arms and armed violence. The Small Arms Survey considers training and

capacity-building on small arms issues as core objectives and is meeting a demand for such activities. Examples include support for courses, workshops and conferences for government officials in Kenya and at the NATO School in Germany, training on the reporting template for unplanned explosions at munitions sites at courses offered by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center, OSCE and the International Peace Support Training Centre, training national bodies on international small arms commitments and implementation requirements, training legal practitioners and parliamentarians on drafting and implementing small arms control measures at the national level, and training for war journalists on basic skills in weapons identification.

II. Soka Gakkai International

90. Between July 2014 and June 2016, Soka Gakkai International conducted a wide range of disarmament education activities focusing particularly on educating the public and young people to foster a culture of peace, including showing exhibitions, organizing panel discussions and film screenings, and interfaith activities. For example, the organization co-organized the International Youth Summit for Nuclear Abolition, held in Hiroshima in August 2015, in which participants deepened their understanding of the issue. The organization has also worked together with other faith groups to raise public awareness of the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons in the context of moral and ethical dimensions.

91. Soka Gakkai International continued its People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition, a grass-roots educational campaign launched in 2007 with the aim of building international public opinion against nuclear weapons. The initiative has encouraged local efforts in various countries, such as the Senzatomica campaign in Italy and Run for Peace activities in Malaysia.

JJ. Unfold Zero

92. Unfold Zero aims to unfold the path to zero nuclear weapons through effective measures facilitated by the United Nations and its various bodies.

93. In 2014-2015, Unfold Zero:

- Organized events around the world for the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, including the United Nations commemorative events in Geneva, special screenings of the movie *The Man Who Saved the World*, social media actions and promotional video interviews
- Promoted and participated in the Open-ended Working Group on nuclear disarmament
- Promoted the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1 (I), calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction
- Promoted and participated in the International Court of Justice case on nuclear disarmament
- Launched #LetsTalkNukes, a social media action to promote global dialogue on nuclear weapons issues

- Promoted the importance of nuclear disarmament for the United Nations Secretary-General candidates and the engagement of civil society in the appointment process

KK. UNILA/Dhesarme

94. Dhesarme has promoted education for humanitarian disarmament activities in Brazil in partnership with the extension project "Humanitarian disarmament: political approach" developed at the Federal University for Latin American Integration (UNILA). Dhesarme has published a book on cluster munitions and the Brazilian position; promoted workshops on humanitarian disarmament in regional, national and international conferences, targeting international relations students, and a course on humanitarian disarmament at UNILA. Dhesarme has worked to press Brazil to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, through public hearings at the National Congress and meetings with politicians; held talks with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the legislature on Brazil's position on cluster munitions; and promoted campaigns with partner organizations. Dhesarme is part of the international NGO coalitions International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Cluster Munition Coalition, ICAN and Control Arms, co-founded the Coalition for Responsible Arms Transfers in Brazil and promoted conferences for Brazilian and Latin American practitioners.

LL. Universiteit Antwerpen (Belgium)

95. The Department of Politics, and in particular the Master in International Relations and Diplomacy (in Dutch), offered a yearly course/seminar on arms control and proliferation (in English).

96. The Research Group in International Politics organized an international workshop on nuclear terrorism both in 2014 and in 2015. As a result of the workshop, an edited volume entitled *Nuclear Terrorism: Countering the Threat* was published by Routledge in March 2016.

MM. University of Georgia

97. The Center for International Trade and Security at the University of Georgia in the United States of America has been offering practical and policy-oriented education on non-proliferation issues since 1987. It offers capacity-building assistance for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapon non-proliferation and security through a variety of targeted programmes:

- Education of next-generation experts through:
- Security Leadership Programme (module for University of Georgia undergraduates from all disciplines)
- Masters in International Policy (with a special concentration in international security and non-proliferation, through the School of Public and International Affairs)
- Assisting foreign universities in curriculum development (non-proliferation and nuclear security)

  - Executive briefings for legislators, senior bureaucrats and company chief executive officers on security and trade compliance
  - Training for implementation and enforcement staff
- Security and Strategic Trade Management Academy (for government officials)
- Enterprise outreach and consultations (for compliance personnel in companies)
- Nuclear security culture self-assessment methodology (for management and security personnel at chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-relevant organizations)

NN. Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

98. The Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation serves as a dedicated non-governmental platform for independent debate, research, outreach, education and training for national Governments, international organizations, academia and civil society. Among its feature programmes is a twice-yearly short intensive course on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament for diplomats, with priority given to developing countries. The course includes an online preparatory module. The Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation also hosts numerous workshops on non-proliferation and disarmament matters for educators, journalists and members of the international community, and partners with international organizations and academia in delivering training and outreach programmes. For more information on its activities see http://vcdnp.org.

OO. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

99. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, through its national sections and its disarmament programme, Reaching Critical Will, undertook activities related to recommendations 2, 3 and 4 between July 2014 and June 2016. The Reaching Critical Will programme and the organization's section in Sweden published a number of disarmament resources, guides and fact sheets online and in print; spoke at many local and international events on nuclear and conventional disarmament and non-proliferation and on military expenditure; and catalogued primary documentation from intergovernmental meetings on nuclear disarmament on its website. Reaching Critical Will also led training on the Arms Trade Treaty and gender-based violence with four national sections of the organization — Cameroon, Colombia, Spain and Sweden. The organization's sections in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo led local and national training with civil society and parliamentarians on the Arms Trade Treaty and small arms and light weapons.

PP. World Institute for Nuclear Security

100. The World Institute for Nuclear Security was established in 2008 on the margins of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a professional institute dedicated to providing a platform for personnel and managers with nuclear security accountability to share and promote best practices in nuclear security management. To meet the demand for demonstrable competence in nuclear

security, in 2014 the Institute launched the World Institute for Nuclear Security Academy, the world's first international certification programme for nuclear security management. The initiative was recently recognized by 12 countries at the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, which committed to supporting the Academy in a joint statement on certified training for nuclear security management.

QQ. Youth Arts New York/Hibakusha Stories

101. The primary initiative of Youth Arts New York has been Hibakusha Stories, whose mission is to pass the legacy of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to a new generation and to empower it with tools to build a world free of nuclear weapons. Understanding what the hibakusha endured through hearing their stories, students recognize the true nature of nuclear weapons, and many are inspired to join the movement for nuclear disarmament. Over the past eight years, Hibakusha Stories has provided programming in high schools and universities in the New York metropolitan area, reaching more than 30,000 students; facilitated staff development for New York City high school teachers in disarmament education in collaboration with the Office for Disarmament Affairs; organized testimony sessions for United Nations guides to augment their knowledge, as well as community-wide events, including art exhibitions, play readings, concerts, film screenings and other cultural forums that infuse hibakusha testimony with the arts.

VI. Conclusions

102. **Governments, international organizations and civil society groups have continued to increase digital content and their use of and access to new technologies, such as social media tools, to disseminate information and reach a wider audience. It is noteworthy that the enhanced digital tools provide a platform for two-way conversation and increased interaction and exchanges between and among groups around the world.**

103. **The partnership among Governments, local governments, international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society organizations, including academic institutions, have been significantly strengthened and, in some cases, institutionalized in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education.**

104. **New technologies and strengthened partnership among different groups enabled them to reach out to people in all corners of the world to promote their understanding of disarmament and non-proliferation issues.**

105. **The present report contains a significant increase in feedback from civil society groups, including tertiary academic institutions, concerning their activities to raise awareness of the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction and illicit small arms and light weapons. It is important to bring the discussion of these critical issues to schools in all countries to inform and empower young people to become agents of peace by helping them to mobilize, act and promote the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation.**